# NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATER, Washington street, near Fulton street, Brooklyn.— CHARITY, at 8 P. M.; closes at II P. M. Miss Minnie Couway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Proadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets,
VAUDEVILLE and NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT, at
7:50 P. M.; closes at 10:50 P. M.

Fourteenth street and Irving place. Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe—AIDA, at 8 P M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mile. Torriani, Miss Cary; Signors Campanini and Dei Puente.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—NECK AND NECK, at 8 P. M.; closes at II P. M. E. I. Stetson.

BOWERY THEATRE,
BOWERY -THE POLISH JEW and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, Begins at S.P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway.-VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7.45 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Proadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—DAVY
CROCKETT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Frank

LYCEUM THEATRE,

Fourteenth street, near sixth avenue.—French Opera Bourfe—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:15 P. M. Mile Marie Aimee. WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.—UNCLE TOM'S
CABIN, at 2 P. M.: closes at 4 30 P. M. LITTLE RIFLE
at 3 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—CHARITY, at 8 P.
M.: closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Fanny
Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8
P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street, near ir

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth avenue and Twenty third street.—ZIP at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Lotta. WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway and Thirteenth street.—THE RIVALS, at 8 P.
M. closes at 11 P. M. Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Jeffreys

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 201 Bowery.-VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P.
M.: closes at II P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MIN5TRELSY, &c., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

Broadway, corner of Thirty-fifth street.—PARIS BY MOONLIGHT, at 1 P. M.; closes at 5 P. M. Same at 7 P.

# TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, April 3, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cool, with light rain or snow and clearing afterwards.

TAMMANY HALL ON FINANCE. -We have often had occasion to find fault with Tammany Hall, its principles and its practices. It is evident, however, from the report which we print this morning of the Tammany meeting | wealth of the people of that country was such of vesterday, that the sachems are not altogether lost to reason and common sense. On finance, at least, they are sound. Good principles, faithfully adhered to, may yet resur- elevating our people to a condition of such rect the old institution.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detri-

OPINIONS ON INFLATION. -In another column will be found the opinions on inflation of the presidents and cashiers of seventeen banks in this city. One favors inflation; all the others are against it; some argue cogently its evil and others denounce it strongly. Two or three, while against inflation, are glad to have the suspense over, even with the addition contemplated by the Four Hundred Million bill.

PROSPECT OF ANOTHER STATE IN THE UNION. New Mexico, which has been a Territory since shortly after its acquisition, over twenty years, has now some chance of being raised to the dignity of a State. A bill for that purpose has been reported by the House Committee on Territories. The vote of the committee stood six in favor and one against the bill. New Mexico has not made much progress in population, though there has been a gradual development of industry and wealth. It has a fine climate, great mineral resources and is a valuable grazing country. The extension of the railroad system will soon bring the Territory and its natural advantages into more prominent notice. It boasts some very bad Indians.

EVERY BILL BUT THE RIGHT ONE .- On the subject of rapid transit and railroads for the city of New York the Legislature is most perverse. It is ready to take up or advance every bill but the right one. The Railroad Committee has just reported adversely on the proposition to create a commission to promote rapid transit in the city, which is, really, the proper way, if not the only one, to accomplish the object. At the same time all sorts of impracticable schemes for rapid transit and city railroad jobs are entertained.

THE CARLISTS BEFORE BILBAO. - OUT latest news from the scene of war before Bilbao is up to the date of the 1st of April. It is not encouraging to those who believed that Serrano had but to show himself in the North to make an end of the Carlist rebellion. It is claimed that the republicans have taken no position since the 25th of March. That the fighting has been severe and undecisive is proved by the fact that, in a three days' armistice agreed upon by the combatants for the burial of the dead, Bilbao was not included. The bombardment of the city continues, and Serrano waits for the arrival of General Caballero de Rodas, who is marching to his assistance with five thousand men. The situation becomes more critical every hour, and the moral effect of delay is almost as bad for Serrano and the national government as actual defeat. The uncertainty cannot much longer continue. If Serrano does not win soon the reconstruction

Our Great and Rapidly Increasing Wealth-Forty-six Millions Added Yes-

At the present moment, if we may believe some of our bankers and all the great financiers in Congress, we are a rich people, and day by day, even hour by hour, we are growing rapidly richer. If the propositions already accepted in the House and Senate become laws, and they evidently will, we shall have in circulation eight hundred millions of "money." It is a very pretty figure. It has about it that symmetry which legislators seem to admire; for if we divide it among forty millions of people we shall find that it gives everybody twenty dollars. There are actually twenty dollars for every man, woman and child in the country; so that if a man has a wife and three children, taking their share with his own, as man is so apt to do, he may count himself worth a hundred dollars. It is true he may not have the money in his possession; but that is only a detail. If he feels troubled on that score he is simply in the condition of the Western and Southern banks. They complain sadly that they cannot get their share; but somebody in Congress-he is probably from the West-from some point within the shadow of the "brown forests of the Mississippi"-has a fine plan for the distribution of the currency, which will smooth away the inequalities hitherto established by the operation of commerce and industry, and give them their proportion; and the man who wants his share must call upon this gentleman to introduce a bill for a "redistribution" down to his level. It would be only fair to make some "bloated bondholder" disgorge. All financial history does not contain a fact

more agreeable or more indicative of the resources of our country and our people than that we are now so rich-just in the wake, as it were, of that whirlwind of a panic which so recently seemed to have prostrated us. If we remember accurately, we were never richer than this before, except on one occasion; and that, strange as it may seem, was during the Revolutionary war-a period not looked upon generally as one of brilliant results in trade and industry. At that time we had in circulation two hundred millions of "money" to three millions of people, or an average of sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents for each person. Our people, with characteristic modesty, were not proud of that unparalleled prosperity, and they parted with the "money" in a spirit of heedless extravagance scarcely seen since, except in the Confederate States, but very likely to be seen again if our wealth continues to increase as Congress means it shall. There was at that time a strange relation between dollars and cents. People in their humor of incredible extravagance were willing to give a dollar of the national money for a cent's worth of any valuable commodity. Frequently men gave one hundred dollars for a pair of boots worth a dollar; and if the street cars had been in existence in those days each passenger would have handed over five dollars every time he paid his fare.

There is but one point that gives us pain in contemplating this subject of national wealth, and that is when we fully compare our own history in this respect with the history of some other countries. It is true that at the present moment we compare exceedingly well with the world; but one nation has been infinitely ahead of us. This is France. In the period of the French Revolution, so brilliant in financial and commercial aspects, the as must make our prairie statesmen bite their thumbs in despair, for their utmost flight of ambition can scarcely soar to the notion of enormous prosperity. France, at the end of 1795 or the beginning of 1796, had fortyfive milliards of money-forty-five thousand millions of francs; or, in figuresmany noughts it takes to make so much The nine thousand millions of dollars. For the convenience of ciphering-since it is scarcely worth while to stand at a trifle in such numbers-we may suppose the population to have been thirty millions, though it was much less; and this would give three hundred dollars or fifteen hundred francs to each person. That is great wealth. But this money, also, was not appreciated by the people. They squandered it terribly. They were seized with a vile, an unpatriotic and horrible passion for gold; and for a mere louis d'or, a gold piece of twenty-four francs, they gave in the government money seven thousand two hundred francs, or one thousand five hundred dollars for four dollars and eighty cents. For a plain dinner at a restaurant people paid five hundred or a thousand dollars. If a woman went to market she carried her money in a large basket and likely gave it all for a little chicken that she could wrap in two grapevine leaves. In short, such wealth was never seen

That, it will be perceived, is a glorious example for the statesman who hopes to make his country rich; but, alas! Mr. Morton. roar as he may about the splendors of a new country, and about the impropriety and ignorance of endeavoring to measure American cloth with European yardsticks, cannot approach it; he may howl the wisdom of Western finance till the prairie wolves have eaten up the prairie moon, but he will never be able to make this country as rich as France was then. It must be admitted, however, that he is in the right direction. He is moving on a path that will lead him to the point if he can follow it far enough, but it is just there we doubt his capacity. His patriotic endeavors, however, will do much, and should do much; for it is a shame that such a giant of a country as ours should be surpassed in this respect by such a mere shrimp of a country as France, which, in addition to other defects, never produced either a Morton or a Logan.

At the present moment, as we have said, we have eight hundred millions of money, but we came pretty near having a thousand millions. Yesterday only forty-six millions was added, which was comparatively a poor day's work. It was the intention, however, of the patriots who wish to "relieve" our poverty to add two hundred and forty-six millions, but they found their reach a little short. But, as we have referred above to the fondness of legislators to symmetry in figures, we may add that they not only like their numbers symmetrical, but they also like them round. Our patriotic forefathers in their financial be regarded as "good" for the grand results of Spain will of necessity fall into other hands. legislation always added just enough to give

an even number. At one time when the number fell short of a hundred millions they added enough to make that sum. It was not that the country wanted particularly seventeen or nineteen or thirty-eight millions more, but it wanted at that particular time a total of one hundred millions. In the absence of any other financial reason capable of reaching their imaginations we are sure that this patriotic example will affect the representatives of the ample West-the financiers of an untrained and untrammelled people. who believe in swingeing strokes. Therefor we are confident they will not disregard the impressive and striking symmetry of the figures that represent one thousand millions. Why halt at such an absurd and characterless point as eight hundred millions? One thousand millions may confidently be depended upon, then, for this reason alone; if not now, certainly next year. And, that number once attained, it will inevitably strike the financial adept that it is in the neighborhood of half the national debt, and he will see no reason why, since the debt is used as a basis for our money, we should stop at half of it and voluntarily deny ourselves

Everybody who rejoices in seeing the people made rich by act of Congress, and in seeing business "loosened," must read with delight in the Congressional reports how Congress yesterday promptly put down several invidious propositions, evidently made by public enemies, and all tending to inculcate in the minds of the people the notion that our national money is not as good as gold, aiming evidently to cast discredit on money actually created by our own Congress. Mr. Saulsbury, of Maryland, wanted to vote to redeem the money with gold at a certain rate in 1876; Mr. Thurman wanted to make the customs duties payable in the national bills. and Mr. Frelinghuysen absolutely thought it would be good for the government to have gold in the Treasury. Congress scorned these propositions; but in France they not only scorned such propositions, but they cut off the heads of the men who made them. and that was one of the ways in which France became so enormously rich. Our virtue is

The District of Columbia Investigation

Looking at the little progress that has been made by the Congressional Investigating Committee into the street paving and other frauds in the District of Columbia, we fear there is a disposition to spare the delinquents, friends of the administration and the capital from damaging exposures. We may be doing the members of the committee injustice in this expression of apprehension, and shall be glad to find in the end we have been mistaken; but no other inference can be drawn from the dilatoriness of the committee, the manner in which it takes evidence and the nature of the testimony it brings out. Congressmen, irrespective of party affiliations, are apt to be very tender toward Washington and the Washington people. Social intercourse, through dinners, bar drinking, card playing, women lobbyists and buttonhole familiarity, which the numerous rascals who are residents or constant visitors at the capital know well how to use, demoralizes members of Congress so far as matters connected with the District go. They do not like to expose the dirt of their own nest. Then, the District government being immediately under the eye of the administration and connected with it to a certain extent-being, in fact, of the same party and highly favored by both that party in Congress and the administration—there is naturally a reluctance on the part of the republican members of the committee to throw light upon the frauds of the District officials. But they should remember that any attempt to of the work, the stupendous city debt that has been piled up, the fact that contractors and city officials have made large fortunes within a few years, and other glaring suspicious circumstances, cannot be covered up. Nothing short of an honest and thorough exposure of the facts will satisfy the public. Washington has been since the late war commenced the hot bed of corruption in army and other contracts, in the Crédit Mobilier rascality, in stupendous railroad land grants, in plunder of the Indian Bureau and in many other things, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the new District government, which was born in such an atmosphere, should be deeply tainted. If the Investigating Committee should neglect its duty and not lay bare the frauds connected with the District government it will have to run the gauntlet of outraged public opinion. There is no need of delay. All the facts and evidence are right on the spot and can be easily reached.

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# Good Friday.

The Christian Church to-day commemorates the most significant of the truths which eighteen hundred years ago produced such a revolution in the world that history cannot point to any circumstance of similarly great results. The divine tragedy on Calvary, the grand sacrifice of the God-man, the fulfilment of the promise to the first of mankind and the terrible surroundings of the death of the Redeemer give to the mind of the Christian an impression of the awful occasion that envelopes it in an atmosphere of mourning and reverence. The principal churches of the city will do honor to-day to this Divine tragedy. The Son of God taking upon Himself human form and sacrificing His life for the sins of man is such a sublime mystery that the entire Christian world to-day bows down in reverence and awe before it. The cross of the maletactor, at that time the type of ignominy, has long since become the emblem of everything that the world holds dear . and while the glories of paganism faded centuries ago, the triumphs of Christianity are constantly on the increase. Notwithstanding the apparent incongruity of the name, "Good Friday," the anniversary of the day on which Christ suffered an ignominious death for the redemption of mankind will always

Ashantee and British Dominion in Africa.

The letters with which Mr. Stanley concludes

his narrative of the British expedition into Africa will have unusual interest at this time. African kingdoms have been regarded as little more than geographical expressions, but Ashantee is an exception. This kingdom seems to have reached the highest point of modern African civilization; but we note a combination of valor, cruelty and rude vanity as national traits which do not give us much comfort in any speculations as to the future of the race. The destruction of the Ashante capital seems to have been an extreme proceed ing. It was performed by an army on the point of a retreat, and, so far from being an act of war against an enemy, it was simply the punishment of women and children. Coomassie was a capital of about fifty thousand souls, and the effect of its destruction would be like the destruction of Albany or New Haven. Women and aged persons, children and invalids would suffer, and, although these are negroes and savages, we have no more right to inflict misery upon them than upon paler and more enlightened races. There is very little glory in an English army burning a savage Ashantee town. It seems that Mr. Stanley does not take this view He thinks the British commander was too lenient with the Ashantees; that he was afraid of "Exeter Hall" and other humanitarian influences. We infer from what our gallant correspondent says that had he been in command of the British column he would have inflicted a severer punishment upon the whole Ashantee nation. Perhaps we do Mr. Stanley injustice : but we cannot help congratulating ourselves, in the interest of humanity, that he commanded the HERALD expedition, and not the invading column of the British army. Ashantee has been destroyed; but what of

the future? The British power has overthrown a kingdom and burned a royal capital : but the people remain; and successful in vasion has its responsibilities. It will not do for an enlightened nation like Great Britain to overthrow the rude semblance of savage government which existed in Ashantee without replacing it. The result would be that the people would sink into a darker grade of savagery-cannibalism, perhaps. Now the Ashantees have shown skill in many ways-a certain degree of order, expertness in working metals, various forms of necessary industry, a comfortable architecture. They knew the values of gold and ivory and cotton and silk. Certainly a people who unaided could make these approaches to civilization have qualities which, under the fostering care of the British government, are capable of improvement. We do not believe in the policy of extermination nor in the policy of abandonment. We know that Lord Derby is on record as opposing the foundation of a British empire in Africa, and this conservative feeling we can understand. But England cannot abandon Ashantee, and we look to the creation of a policy of justice and humanity which will bring vast benefits to the benighted African tribes and add a glory to England far exceeding such barren and cruel triumphs as Sir Garnet Wolseley's.

### Recognition of Captain Hall's Arctic Exploration.

An effort is on foot, we learn, for securing some appropriate national recognition of the distinguished services of Captain Charles F. Hall, of Polaris fame. The heroic commander, in his successful effort to carry his country's flag to the highest latitude ever attained, and in his arduous labors for American exploration and science, was a public servant, who fell in battle, standing bravely to his duty. In making use of his whitewash the rascals of Washington, or great courage and Arctic experience to execute failure to bring out the truth, would bring a long-cherished purpose of the government in order that Mr. Morton may see how odium upon themselves and their party. the latter incurred a debt to him which should as paid for street be promptly acknowledged in something more money-45,000,000,000. This is equal to paving jobs and the bad character than words. This eminent explorer accepted and discharged the high commission with which his country entrusted him without compensation, and laid down his life in behalf of a cause in which the national interests and glory were involved. The history of former explorers proves how,

even among the monarchies of the Old World

dauntless zeal and courage were rewarded.

The great oceanic explorers of the last three centuries had rich reward, not only in the booty and plunder which constituted the chief attractions of many of their expeditions, but in the personal and pecuniary rewards of their sovereigns. When Martin Frobisher, in 1576, discovered Greenland, although he conferred no material benefit on England, the Queen testified her approval by presenting him with a valuable estate near Wakefield, and other testimonials. During a considerable time when Captain Cook was at home, resting from his South Sea Islands' exploration, George the Third allowed him a pension, and other valuable considerations were tendered him. So, also, in 1854, when Sir Robert McClure returned from his attempt to make the Northwest passage, in the Investigator, the whole British nation honored him. Gold medals were presented, the highest encomiums lavished on him, and the government itself, relaxing its accustomed penuriousness, made him a large money compensation. His commission was dated back to the day on which the existence of a continuous ocean was discovered from Banks Land; he received the honor of knighthood, and to him and his little band a reward of ten thousand pounds sterling was granted. It is to the interest of the nation that its noble public servants and employés should be generously rewarded for such marked and perilous services as Captain Hall rendered in the icy regions around Smith Sound. Captain Hall spared not his own life in discharging the task laid upon him by the Navy Department. Now that his bereaved and needy widow and children desire and ask for pecuniary assistance their distress and necessity cannot be honorably ignored. We hope Congress may at once hearken to the humble prayer they make for assistance.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR. - In our news columns this morning will be found a brief account of one of the most fearful tragedies which it has ever been our duty to record. It may be that the details are exaggerated—we hope they are; but they have about them an air of truthfulness which encourages, if it does not command, belief. We refer to the despatch from Austin, Nevada, giving an account of the tragedy in Smoky Valley, in that State. A man

for some time been jealous of his wife, the special object of the husband's wrath being a young man named Norton. A neighbor calling and not finding admission had the door broken open. What a sight! The nude body of the wife on the floor and cut in pieces; two little girls, with their heads severed from their bodies; Reckstein and Norton grappled, as in a death struggle, a bowie knife, red with blood, in the hand of the one, and a dragoon pistol, of which two barrels were discharged, in the hand of the other. Wrong, relentless hate, a murderous purpose, a bloody and brutal scene-such is the story. Truly, our modern civilization is not without its dark shadows Are we really advancing to a higher platform reaching a nobler goal, or are we simply repeating the old and vicious circle?

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Chiselhurst and Napoleon. It seems that the telegraphic despatches an nouncing that the Queen had bestowed upon the Prince Imperial the Order of the Garter, on the occasion of the Chiselhurst festival. were premature. The Queen sent the Windson banner, which had hung over the Emperor's stall in St. George's chapel, to be suspended over his tomb. This was a delicate compliment, and not an act of the political significance implied in the telegraphic despatches. The English government, as we supposed, took no part in the demonstration except to send a squad of policemen to preserve order. Beyond this there are no facts in the very

interesting letters reported elsewhere descriptive of the scenes at Chiselburst and in Paris on the occasion of the imperial fête to justify any comments in addition to what we printed when our despatches were received. It was a dramatic scene, with all the incident and movement characteristic of the Bonaparte party-the mass, the weeping Empress, the sprightly young Prince, the carefully written and emphatically spoken speech, and the enthusiastic partisan who wanted to march at once on Paris. There have been few scenes more interesting than this gathering in Kent on a raw March day to invoke the memories of Napoleon. When we remember also that this multitude crossed the Channel at its own expense, incurring also the risk of sea sickness, and that it was composed of Frenchmen, we may know how deeply the Bonaparte feeling has penetrated into the French heart.

The Versailles authorities did what they could to aid the festival by threatening ostracism to all the officials who made the pilgrimage. But there was abundant revelry in Paris, and a general blooming of violets in restaurants and other public places. In Belleville there was a demonstration among some "workmen" who paraded about with violets in their caps, and were stoned by other "workmen," who had, no doubt, shown their affection for Napoleonism by pulling down the Vendôme Column. Our correspondent intimates that many of those who wore violets for the Napoleons on the 16th of March would wear lilies for the Bourbons. We suppose respondent, who knows his subject well, writes hopefully of the return of Napoleon to the throne. The present government is hopelessly feeble. M. Thiers was prevented from founding a durable republic, as Count de Chambord was prevented from establishing a kingdom. So that France has a government which is a republic without freepatible with their form of government, and, however glorious the dynasty may have made the French people, we would much rather see them free, independent and self-reliant.

### An Important Reapplication of Science in England.

The members of that grave and slowto-move body, the London Board of Trade, after long deliberation, have recently made an important addition to their work in behalf of navigation. After suspending for nearly ten years the celebrated storm-warning system introduced by Admiral Fitzroy they now announce that they have reinaugurated it. On the death of this great meteorologist, whose name has been made a world-wide household word as that of a public benefactor, the Board of Trade, despite the remonstrances of many, ceased the display of storm signals in Great Britain. The successful operation of the same system in the United States and the advance of the science of meteorology growing out of our meteorological observations have, it would seem, in the short space of two years, stimulated the sluggish Englishmen to this new enterprise.

Ten years ago, as Sir John Herschel remarked, the indications of the weatherwise had been little more than "simple connotations." The condor is circling in the sky, therefore a lion is devouring a horse below. The sheep turn their tails to the southwest, therefore a gale of wind may be expected from that quarter. Or, as the sailors' adage has

# A rainbow in the morning, Sailors, take warning.

But the science since that day has made great strides, and, while yet needing much fostering care and an extensive scope of observations, has fairly won rank among the later additions of modern physical science. It was a great shame that the English and their Continental neighbors ever suffered the invaluable signal system of Fitzroy to fall into desuetude. It was a well proven fact that during its application on the stormy British coasts the warnings, in a large majority of cases, were justified by the weather following, and many ships and lives annually saved. The benefits were so great, even in the earlier and tentative efforts put forth by Fitzroy, in 1860, that the property and life saved in a single storm more than repaid all the expense entailed for the collection of weather data and the management of the Meteorological Office. An impartial and crucial test made by General Sabine, in 1865, established the fact that in the last named year seventy-three per cent of the warnings in

by the name of Christopher Reckstein had | Great Britain were right; while out of one hundred French warnings the average rose, in three successive years, from seventy-one to eighty-nine per cent; or ten in every twelve gales were correctly predicted.

The uniformly high percentage of correct prediction by the Washington Signal Office has been a matter of general comment, both a broad and at home; and the London Board of Trade has done well to reintroduce this system, which is one of the most valuable contributions the age has made to applied science.

### American Commerce.

Whatever the important figures which we publish below may mean when they shall be carefully analyzed, we can, at least, state one fact with confidence—that we are living more upon ourselves than in former years. During the eleven months of the year ending November 30, 1872, we imported, in round numbers. \$634,000,000 worth of foreign goods, while during the same period for 1873 we bought but \$590,000,000 worth of goods abroad, showing a diminution of \$44,000,000. While we exported but \$491,000,000 in 1872, last year we found customers for \$543,000,000, or \$52,000,000 in favor of American products. Thus a sum of money reaching the imposing figure of \$96,000,000 remained in the United States during the year 1873, while in 1872 this amount went to enrich foreign peoples. We regard this as an encouraging sign, although it is due to many financial complications and legislative enactments which we will not name at this time. A review of the number and tonnage of vessels shows gratifying progress also, 1,400 more vessels having entered our ports in 1873 than during the previous year, while there was a like number of clearances in excess of those of 1872. The figures, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics, are as follows :-

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared during the twelve months ending November 30, 1873 and 1872, respectively, were as fol-

	Entered-		Cleared-	
1873. Imerican vessels oreign vessels	Number. 11.380 20,121	Tona. 3,754,564 8,478,709	Number. 11,494 20,184	70.44. 3.835,327 8.454,776
Totals	31,501	12,233,273	51,688	12,290,103
1872. Imerican Vessels Oreign Vessels		3,700,330 7,441,902	11,118 19,2.0	3,769,082 7,435,753
Totals	30,145	11,142,232	30,338	11,194,834
	Section 1	Age	1000	

### Defining the Rights and Duties of Citizenship.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations is about to report a bill, in accordance with the recommendation of the President's Message to the present Congress, to determine more precisely certain rights and duties of citizens of the United States in foreign countries. The government has been much embarrassed at times by persons who have become naturalized with a view to obtain the protection of the United States, while they have not had a regular domicile in this country, and in some cases, probably, never intended to make the United States their home. The enacting clause states the object this is partly a cynical judgment upon the character of the French people, for our corof the bill. It says:—"That for the purposes of this act the words 'domicile' and 'reside' are to be construed as implying a fixed residence at a particular place, with direct or presumptive proof of an intent to remain indefinitely." The third section prescribes who shall cease to be citizens or forfeit the protection of the United States. First, born or naturalized citizens who become naturalized as citizens or subjects of another dom and a monarchy without strength. It State, or who enter into the civil, military or would seem, therefore, that the logic of events | naval service of any foreign prince or State, is driving France to Napoleonism. Still, this or of any colony, district or people foreign to is a nation of whom we may say, with Mr. | the United States. Second, citizens of the Disraeli, that what happens is always the United States who may be domiciled abroad, unless registered as prescribed by the act Napoleons return, because liberty is incom- There are a number of other provisions, but the intent and meaning of all are that no one shall have the right to claim citizenship who does not give proof that the United States is his home and that he does not owe service to any foreign country or people. Some amendments may be made when the bill is reported, but as it is necessary to prevent difficulties with foreign governments and to make the privilege of American citizenship properly appreciated, the general features of the bill will, no doubt, be adopted.

> FAMINE AND INCENDIARISM IN INDIA.-The population of the famine-stricken districts of India is still, according to the latest telegrams, suffering severely from hunger, notwithstanding the efforts which are being made by the government officers to distribute relief in the shape of food among them. Beggars swarm in numbers near the great towns and many persons of demoralized habits take advantage of the existing confusion in order to gratify their passion by plunder. Incendiarism has been added to pauperism. Villages have been fired, and we are told of hamlets in flames and of many of the inhabitants fleeing from the scene of alarm and suffering.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue roould be a detriment and a shame. - CHARLES SUMNER.

# OBITUARY.

The Marquis of Downshire. A cable telegram from London, under date of yesterday, the 2d inst., announces the death o the Most Noble the Marquis of Downshire.

Artnur-Wells - Blundell-Trumbull - Sandys - Roden Hill, Marquis of Downshire, Viscount Kilwarlin and Baron Hill in the peerage of Ireland, and Viscount Fairfield and Baron Harwich in the peerage of Great Britain, was born on the 24th of December, 1844, and succeeded his father as fifth Marquis of Downshire on the 6th of August, 1868. He served as a Lieutenant in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was hereditary Constable of Hillsborough Fort. His Lordship married, 26th of July, 1870, Georgiana Enzabeth, eldest daughter of John Balfour, of Fife. Scotland, a granddaughter of John Ballour, of Fife, Scotland, a granddaughter of the Earl of Cawdor, by whom he leaves a son, who is three years of age. The Marquis descended from Sir Moyses Hill, who went over to Ireland, as a military officer, with the Earl of Essex, in 1573, to aid in suppressing O'Nelli's rebellion.

# NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1874 Lieutenant Commander Frederick Pearson been detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to return to Washington and report to the Bureau of Ordnance for duty; Lieutenant Commander Edward N. Kellogg from the Saugus and ordered to the Brooklyn as executive Master Richard Mitchell has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard.